

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIAN PLAYERS.

The more one sees of Pollard's Lilliputians, the more one recognises the aptness of their folk-name. Swift's Lilliputians were not juveniles, but little adults, whose manners and habits were a satirical reflex of the subjects of the first George Rex. Pollard's Lilliputians are children, but their performance is anything but childish. To the original Lilliputians, Gulliver appeared a giant; it is a temptation to speculate how the grown-up who applaud them appear to these cleverly trained children, to whom adult mannerisms, adult emotions, adult ways, seem to be an open book. We acquit them of conscious, deliberate satire; but again under a feeling that there is a something, unconscious though it be, going on on the stage before us that is dangerously near to biting satire. That shrill of a maiden who portrays—we are discussing the opening performance of the "Belle of New York" on Saturday night—who portrays the woman many times divorced, how are we to regard her? Whence comes that cynicism, that air of wide experience, that amazing air of knowing all about it that now and again makes us shrink, like the father in Austen's "Vice Versa," until we lose the Gulliver outlook and imagine it is a full blown actress of mature years and experience we are watching? Did we ever burst a pair of gloves and acquire such aching sides, with such a feeling of equality, of rapport, when laughingly applauding a comedian of the size of Harry Cole (say) as we do when the elder Bronson amuses us? Do we remember, observing the flirtations "Fifi," her arch coquetry, or her pathetic renunciation in favour of the demure and all-conquering "Belle," that she is a mere child in years? We do not. We cannot help ourselves. We "forget it," as the irresistibly funny little Bowery boy bids us. Only now and then the undeniably young voices remind us of actualities, and the constant feeling of surprise, that "such small heads can carry all they know," to paraphrase a well known line of Gray's, but adds to the charm and fascination of the performance. No amount of verbal description could carry conviction; this unique crowd of performers must be seen to be believed, and they cannot be seen, once, as on Saturday night, without being believed in. Yet it is not the compelling admiration obtained by cunningly trained animals—far from it. Training, patient, able, arduous, long continued, there must have been, to account for the stage craft, the precision of movement, the admirable "business" but it is not merely a miracle of performing as we see. Behind and within all this product of drill there is an amazingly precocious intelligence, a weirdly subtle appreciation of all the features and demands of the work in hand, that leaves us still amazed and still admiring. The temptation is to adopt the theory of the auditor who always solves things simply, even the tricks of conjurers and magicians. "They're not so young as they pretend to be," says he, "don't tell me they're children." Against that solution, however, is the easily ascertainable fact that they are children, many of them practically of nursery age. As devoted parents we shudder at the sudden suspicion that perhaps all Australian children are born with adult brains, but Mr. Pollard, appealed to, laughs this away. "Oh the stage," he assures us, "you couldn't tell 'em from your own. They're as fond of dolls and candy as they ought to be." So we reluctantly abandon the problem, and determine to see as many of their performances as we conveniently can. It remains only to add that the setting of their plays gets more scrupulous attention to fine detail and broad effects than does that of many an adult company, the dresses and other accessories leave nothing to be desired. The whole thing is beyond praise, and to both big and little who have not yet been to see, it cannot be too warmly recommended.

AMENDED REGULATIONS.

The following regulations made by the Governor-in-Council have been cancelled, and the appearing hereunder substituted in their stead:

Regulation No. 6 in relation to petroleum in cases now reads:—"6. If the declaration made by the Master under Rule 4 shows that the cargo on board his vessel consists of naphtha or naphtha products, the Harbour Master shall satisfy himself that the oil is so packed in strong hermetically sealed metal drums commonly known as 'Insurance Drums' (each containing not more than 10 gallons) (such drums being so filled as to leave an air space equal to at least 1/20th the capacity of each drum, so as to allow room for expansion of the liquid consequent upon changes of temperature), that it may be safely transported by water and land, and upon being so satisfied may give permission for the vessel either to discharge such cargo in one of the prescribed dangerous goods anchorages or to proceed to one of the prescribed wharves and there deliver the oil to the person authorised to receive the same. Before giving such permission the Harbour Master may require the Master of the vessel to procure a report from the Government Analyst as to the nature of the oil. Every lighter, cargo boat, or other vessel, when being used for the purpose of conveying naphtha in the waters of the Colony in quantities of more than 50 gallons, shall carry a box or tank containing not less than 100 lbs. of dry sand in such a position as to be immediately available at all times."

Under sections 25 (4) and 42 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, regulation No. 2 has been altered, to read:—"2. Foreign Soldiers or Sailors shall not be landed in the Colony in numbers exceeding one hundred from any ship or transport for purposes of recreation without the permission of the Governor obtained through the Consul or Officer of the country to which such soldiers or sailors belong."

EVOLUTION OF HONGKONG.

[Written for the Hongkong Daily Press.]

(Continued from last Monday)

XIII.

The trade of the continental nations at the time was comparatively small; Germany as a Power did not yet exist, and most of the consuls for the continental Powers were themselves merchants, often interested in avoiding payment of duties themselves; and the British merchant found himself occasionally taken at a disadvantage by the stringency with which his Consul, so far as lay in his power, kept his nationals under restraint. This system could not go on for ever, but no one foresaw the remedy. In 1853 Shanghai was captured by a party of rebels, more or less in sympathy with the Taipings, then ravaging the empire, and the officials connected with the Custom House—one and all disappeared; the rebels had neither interest nor desire to stop the regular trade, while the native merchants distrusted of the future were more than ever anxious to sell the goods in their possession. The foreign consuls refused to recognise the rights of the rebels to collect the Imperial dues, so that there was no one to clear the ships. Under the circumstances Mr. A. Terwards, in Rutherford Alcock proposed to French and American colleagues that the Consuls should step in, and each for his own nationals collect the duties on behalf of the Chinese non-existent government, and clear the ships. The duties, now for the first time collected in full and kept proper account of, were not paid in cash, but by means of promissory notes to be met when the governments concerned approved of the temporary step; as the governments did not hold that a non-existent government was entitled to any dues, and there were difficulties in disentangling the accounts of the various nationalities, the promissory notes were eventually returned cancelled.

The rebel hold of the city was loosening, and the titular tactful found his way back in February 1854, and at once began collecting duties on behalf of his government. The new tactic had formerly been a long merchant at Canton, and commenced his collection in the manner he had been accustomed to down there, by making private arrangements all round. Mr. Alcock remonstrated, but to little account, so in conjunction with his two colleagues of France and the United States it was determined to compel the tactic to place the collection entirely under foreign control. Alcock proposed a French Inspector with two foreign subordinates, and named a Frenchman, curiously named Smith, as first Inspector. The new tactic on the scheme being presented to him, proposed instead that three Inspectors of equal rank should be appointed, each of the three consuls naming one, and this was accepted, the three commissioners named being: Wade, British; Carr, American; and Smith, French. In the course of a few months it was found more practical to consolidate the functions, and Mr. H. N. Lay, at the time Interpreter to the British Consulate was selected as Inspector General. So without flourish of trumpet, and almost in the ordinary sequence of events, came into the world the vast concentrated department of the Inspectorate General of Chinese Maritime Customs, which more than anything else had acted for good or evil to prolong the life of the Chinese Empire which was at the time of Lay's appointment actually, it may fairly be said, in artistic moribus. The appointment was confirmed by the Chinese Government, and Lay left the British service, holding his new office directly under the Chinese Crown, and only resigning it in 1863 under circumstances connected with the refusal of that Government to ratify his arrangements with regard to the Opium Actings, when his lieutenant, at the time Acting Inspector General, succeeded him, and continued to hold the office to the present day.

Meanwhile it is instructive to note that the former importance of Canton, the head quarters of external trade in China, to a considerable extent returned: there was more than one good reason for this. Owing to one blunder after another on the part of Sir Henry Pottinger after the conclusion of the Treaty of Nanjing, and of his successor in the Superintendency of Trade, Sir J. Davis, Chinese trading vessels were officially prevented from going to Hongkong, except under impossible conditions, so impossible that for years not a single trading vessel attempted to avail of them, while the Hongkong Harbour authorities had to prevent junks unless they should produce the official authorization entering the harbour. Hongkong itself, a rugged island peak, scarce thirty miles in area, afforded no productions of any sort to found a basis for trade, and deprived thus of the one qualification that in the opinion of a large and important section of the Free-Trade party had rendered its acquisition desirable, it seemed in the eyes of many a useless burden on the Empire.

Another reason, in part a consequence of the former, was the natural conservatism of the Chinese which induced them to still follow the old trade routes from the interior, the mere especially as the Canton authorities were astute enough to keep them open, so that the merchant bringing down tea or silk knew exactly how much he had to pay, and was able to contract beforehand, while on the less explored routes he was at the mercy of every obstructive official. The vastly larger trade centring in Canton at this period caused it to become the arbiter of the Foreign exchanges so that merchants were able to arrange their currency, always fluctuating owing to the want of any exactly defined medium; concurrently with their sales or purchases.

Though outside the factories, the liberties of the residents were much restricted, being practically confined to rowing on the river, with occasional short walks about the island of Honam or the Fat gardens, on the whole the local authorities had learnt, unless at intervals when

some particularly truculent individual attempted to stir up the feelings of the mob, to let the residents alone, so that social life, although more or less of the prison type, became not only bearable, but even to a certain extent enjoyable;—so much so in fact that for long the older residents used to speak of their time as the most enjoyable period of their lives. There was no obstruction placed in the way of access to Hongkong or Macao, and all the large establishments had their fast and often luxuriously fitted boats in which they could take themselves away from their confinement to enjoy cooler air and more agreeable surroundings of the other place. Practically, till the opening of the Yangtze River, Canton continued the head quarters of the foreign trade of China.

But what of Hongkong?—It was the official seat of the Superintendent of Trade; it was the terminus of the mail steamers which once a month brought letters and news from Europe; it was the head quarters of a small military garrison, as well as of the Fleet kept there to afford protection to British trade in the Far East. Incidentally it was a British Colony; a sort of left-hand child of the Colonial Office scarcely recognised, as having been born out of due course; and as such requiring according to custom a Governor. It was handed over to the tender mercies of the Superintendent of British Trade as its foster parent. By the Colonial section of the Cabinet it had been earmarked as a dumping ground, whereon our merchants like those of old described by Pliny were to place their cargoes, when if the Seres approved of the *veneficia*, they might remove them at their leisure. Sir Henry Pottinger had wrecked this part of the programme, through the will of Kiying; but the alternative of making Hongkong a great trading port had not yet occurred to the most sanguine.

Still from its mail facilities, from its already being in communication with Shanghai, as well as from its being the central spot whence the Superintendent despatched his orders to the Consuls at the various ports, the great houses kept here from an early period their head quarters, and the instant the mail steamer arrived, orders were sent by fast sailing boats or schooner, on in later days by private express steamers, to their several agents at the open ports. Various extrinsic circumstances brought accessions to the colony. It became to a small extent a place of refuge from the swarms of the Taipings rebels; it was immensely aided by the gold discoveries in California, and rendered material aid in men and materials to the building of San Francisco, whose earliest buildings were modelled on colonial patterns. For a short time it was also intimately associated with the infamous Coolie Trade, from which, however with the approbation of the British residents it almost immediately withdrew.

With all these windfalls, on the arrival of Sir George Bonham in 1843 the Colony, which had drawn heavily on the British Exchequer, was practically bankrupt.

(To be continued next Monday.)

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, 11th February, 1908.

1.—THE WONG-NEL-CHONG STAKES.—Value \$200. Second to receive \$100, and Third \$50. For China Ponies, Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Half a Mile.

2.—THE VICTORIA STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

3.—THE VALLEY STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$30 added. Winner to receive 70 per cent; Second 20 per cent; and Third 10 per cent. For China Ponies, Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908. Weight for inches as per scale. Three quarters of a Mile.

4.—THE HONGKONG GRIFFIN STAKES.—Value \$400. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies, Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a Mile.

5.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies, *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908 allowed 7 lb. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a Mile.

6.—THE FLORESCOW CUP.—Value \$400. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies, Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Two Miles.

7.—THE TRIAL PLATE.—Value \$300. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies, *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908 allowed 7 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

8.—THE GARRISON CUP.—Presented by the Officers of the Garrison. Second to receive \$100, and Third \$50. For China Ponies, Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

9.—THE LUSTRE CUP.—Presented by the Members of the Club Lusitano. For China Ponies, *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry. Second to receive \$100, and Third \$50. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908 allowed 7 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

10.—THE LUSTRE CUP.—Presented by the Members of the Club Lusitano. For China Ponies, *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry. Second to receive \$100, and Third \$50. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908 allowed 7 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

11.—THE HONGKONG CLUB CUP.—Presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Grifflins allowed 5 lb. Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile and a half.

12.—THE RACING STAKES.—Value \$400. Second to receive \$100, and Third \$50. For China Ponies, Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Runners and Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. Five Furlongs.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 12th February, 1908.

1.—THE PRINCIPAL CUP.—Value \$250. Presented, second to receive \$100, and Third \$50. For Grifflins on date of entry and those Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908 allowed 5 lb. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Runners and Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

2.—THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Value \$1,000. Presented by the Bankers and Exchange Brokers of Hongkong. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908 allowed 10 lb. Unplaced Runners allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$15. From the two mile Post Once Round and in.

3.—THE HONGKONG DERBY.—A Sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$1,500 added. (Half Forfeit if declared on or before day of closing entries.) For China Ponies, *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry. First Pony to receive 70 per cent; Second 20 per cent; and Third 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. One Mile and a half. (Nominations to close to the Clerk of the Course at the Hongkong Club House on Saturday, 23rd December, 1907.)

4.—THE GERMAN CUP.—Presented by Members of the Club Germania. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies, Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$10. One Mile and a quarter.

5.—THE CUP.—Second to receive \$100, and Third \$50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. Five Furlongs.

6.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$100, and Third \$50. For China Ponies, Subscription Grifflins of any Season. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts previous to this Meeting in Hongkong or China. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Entrance \$10. Once Round.

7.—THE CHALLENGER CUP.—Value One hundred Guineas. For China Ponies. A forced entry of \$10 each, but optional to China Ponies Subscription Grifflins of this or previous Seasons. Weight for inches as per scale. To be won two years consecutively by a Pony or Ponies the *Bona fide* property of the same owner or owners. Winner to receive \$30 and 70 per cent. Second \$100 and 20 per cent, and Third \$50 and 10 per cent of the Entrance Fee until the Cup is finally won, when the Second and Third Ponies will receive 75 per cent of the Entrance Fee.

8.—THE NEW CUP.—Presented by the Officers of His Majesty's Fleet. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies, Subscription Grifflins of the Season 1907-1908. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 10 lb. Extra. Other Winners 7 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. From the Two Mile Post Once Round and in.

9.—THE PARKER CUP.—Presented by the Parkes Corporation. Value \$500. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies, *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 7 lb.; of two or more Races 10 lb. extra. Unplaced Runners allowed 3 lb. One Mile and a quarter.

10.—THE GYMNASIA C. U. S. CUP.—Value \$250. Presented by the Members of the Gymnasium Club. Second to receive \$100, and Third \$50. For all China Ponies that have run at any Gymnasium Meeting or Meetings of this Season 1907-1908. Weight for inches as per scale. 10 lb. extra. Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908 allowed 7 lb. Winners at this Meeting barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a Mile.

11.—THE TIENTSIN STAKES.—Value \$400. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies, *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Five Furlongs.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

1.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Value \$400. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies, *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a Mile.

2.—THE GREAT SOUTHERN STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at the Meeting of one Race 7 lb.; of two or more Races 10 lb. extra. Unplaced Runners allowed 3 lb. Entrance \$10. Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908 allowed 10 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

3.—THE HONGKONG STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. A forced entry for China Ponies Subscription Grifflins of this Season 1907-1908. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 7 lb. extra; non-winners placed Ponies allowed 3 lb. Unplaced Runners allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile and a half.

4.—THE LADIES CUP.—Presented. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting other than Subscription Grifflins 5 lb. extra. Unplaced Runners and Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. Once Round.

5.—THE FLYAWAY STAKES.—Value \$400. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$50. For China Ponies *Bona fide* Grifflins on date of

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Hongkong, 6th December, 1907.

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HOTEL OR HOME?

The latest number to hand of the "Spectator" has an exceedingly interesting article on "Hotel Life: its uses and abuses." The article is written apropos of the announcement of a well known firm of hotel proprietors that for a certain payment—about £17—they would give any one the right to live for a year in any hotel under their control. The "Spectator" comments that "The prospect is at first sight seductive, for this firm has hotels in London, in country towns, and at the seaside, and the season ticket holder would be allowed to move from one to another. Imagine a young man with a 'private fortune' (as some novelists call it, a magnificent determination to give every thing the romantic touch of £200 a year. A little more than half his income would ensure him good living in various scenes, and the rest he would have over for 'extras,' dresses, travelling and amusements. He would be free of responsibility, and could spend a few weeks in London during the season, he could refresh himself afterwards at the seaside, and might visit some of the great manufacturing towns if such an enterprise suited a more strenuous mood. His house would go with him, and he would not have the trouble like the mail, would not have to make his own arrangements for carrying it. Yet the scheme would be likely to attract only those for whom the inducement of such a life would be disastrous, unemployed persons to whom it makes no great difference whether they find themselves at any particular moment in London, Torquay, Liverpool, or Birmingham, and of families who wish to delegate all household responsibility to a servant, or a busy person, who is convenient, indeed, but who would have good reason to object to the responsibility of the hotel proprietor. But the irresponsibility of hotel life, living in an hotel would appeal, we suppose, above all to those whose moral fault is already that they wish to shift responsibility on to other people. Even the young man with the 'private fortune' would suffer from continually seeing the little universe of the hotel going on without his having the least opportunity to let his last direct it or his influence impinge upon it in any way. Three hand-picked years would be more than 'ever what' it would be a year would be more than 'ever what' a very young man to inherit."

All of which is very true, and not without its bearing on Shanghai. The hotel habit has its strongest hold in the United States. The reasons for this are not far to seek. Perhaps most obvious is the eternal domestic service difficulty, the problems surrounding which are placed on some other person's shoulders when one resigns oneself to the tender mercies of the hotel proprietor. But the hotel habit is not entirely due to the domestic problem. It is due in no small measure to the desire to dodge the small discipline of domestic existence. A habit escape from such discipline is not by any means an unred blessing none will deny; but on the other hand there are numberless cases where quite other causes than these two determine the men to fly to the hotel for refuge. This is especially true in Shanghai. The limited area of the settlement, the abnormal foresight of the land, have made the actual ownership of one's own house a matter of increasing difficulty, and the same applies to the modified ownership of renting. These forces have driven many, not otherwise desirous of freedom from domestic worries, to hotel life in one form or another, especially in that disguised form of hotelism known as the private boarding house, between which and the swagger hotel the only gulf is that fixed by the lack of appreciation by the tenant.

Another important factor in the development of the hotel habit in Shanghai has been of course the realization of the fact, or at any rate the pious hope, that we have no abiding city here. We are but sojourners, trusting to return to a better country, to leave this celestial kingdom behind with all its cares and worries.

This is the goal of all endeavours here and as stepping stones on the way there are to be furnished and the like. Hence has arisen a feeling that it were as well to make shift for this present to defer the thrusting down of roots into the soil lest they may need to be torn out every few years.

This feeling of impermanence has undoubtedly done much to develop the ramifications of the hotel system as we have it in Shanghai, but there are signs that it is passing away. It is being felt more and more that for many, especially Shanghai-born folk, Shanghai is to be the abiding city, and the scene not only of the struggle for a competence but of the enjoyment of it; and for the number of those for whom Shanghai is more than a stage in the long journey there can be little doubt that the hotel system, even in its most artificially disguised forms, is not altogether a desirable thing. The restricted areas available for residences makes the question of choice between hotel and home increasingly difficult. The advent of which lies with the hotel is that its price is fixed. Rooms are offered, meals arranged for, and service found for a definite amount per month. The rest of the breadwinner's salary is capable of being only apportioned to his, and his family's needs. The householder goes to bed at night in mortal dread lest fluctuations in exchange will have increased his liability for electric light or gas. His wife fears lest for some reason—or her incompressible—but always connected with the relative value of almighty dollars and inefficient teals—she will find that ham and eggs, postum, hock, beans and candy, like cabbage in the exhibition year, "has risen."

The temptation then to take refuge in the hotel, in one of its many forms, becomes increasingly great; and one of the problems which Shanghai will have to face in the future is the provision of homes for, as the "Spectator" points out, "the normal state of the good citizen, is to be a householder," and Shanghai had "needs food, clothing, or even soon will do."

The following words of the "Spectator," especially the last sentence, we hold to be entirely true. "For ourselves we can imagine no worse punishment for persons who value privacy and homeliness, and the peculiar arrangement, or even disarrangement, of their own belongings, than to be condemned to pass the term of their natural life in a great hotel. The marble halls, which once seemed grand would become a nightmare of grandiosity. The loneliness of a man among the uncaring multitude of strangers would become intolerable. The grace of the cookery as they once seemed—would become familiar tricks and a hollow imposture. Life would become a dreary without finery, a stage without limelight, gingerbread without gilt. And as for the children, one hardly knows what notions of artificiality they would grow up with if their parents were mistaken enough to rear them in an hotel."—Shanghai Times.

KOREAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

It is understood that Korea will, on the whole, follow Japan's example with regard to the judicial system and adopt the three trial system. The country is to have 125 Courts altogether, namely, one Court of Cassation, three Courts of Appeal, eight Local Courts and 113 District Courts. The Court of Cassation will be established at Seoul and the building for the present Supreme Court under construction at Chongju will be appropriated for the new Court. Seoul, Tyeong-yang and Taikun will have a Court of Appeal each, and the Local Courts are to be opened at the metropolis, P'yong-yang, Ham-hung, Choon-chon, Chong-jin, Chon-jin, Taikun and Hainju while each important provincial town will contain a District Court. It is estimated that the initial expenditure incurred by the adoption of the new system will amount to some one million yen; and that annual ordinary expenditure of these Courts will reach over 1,200,000 yen.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Ordinance, No. 6 of 1875, THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th inst., respectively.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1907. 2005

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS

OUR Store and Wine and Spirit Department will REMAIN OPEN until 7 P.M. on MONDAY, 23rd and TUESDAY, 24th instant. On CHRISTMAS DAY, and 26th instant the hours of business will be from 10 A.M. until 1 P.M.

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will observe the same hours of business.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1907. 2006

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 24th December, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their SALEROOMS, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee Hing Street, A QUANTITY OF ENGLISH JEWELRY, Comprising—

DIAMOND RINGS, GOLD CHAINS, BRACELETS, PINS, GOLD WATCHES, NECK CHAINS and FANCY GOODS;

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, Comprising—

NEW ENGLISH OVERCOATS, MACINTOSHES, HATS, SUITS OF CLOTHES, SEWING MACHINES, MICROSCOPES, SHOOTING BOOTS, CLOCKS, BAROMETERS, GOLD CHRONOMETER by ARNOLD, SURVEYOR'S LEVEL, and VALUABLE SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RING.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1907. 2007

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"JESERIC."

Capt. Thompson will leave for above Ports on or about SATURDAY the 26th January, 1908.

For Freight apply to

ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1907. 2008

WANTED.

SITUATION as General Office Assistant by Britisher (30). Over 15 years experience. Knowledge of Shipping, Banking and Sales. Able to read and write Chinese. Speaks Amoy, Swatow, Shanghai, Canton, and Peking dialects. No objection to Outposts.

Apply by letter to—"Box 1005,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1907. 1983

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY.

33, Wellington Street.

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRAWN WORK EMBROIDERY, BEST FINEST WARE AND CANTON GLASS CLOVE, &c.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1685

JUST RECEIVED

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.

HALF-MASKS, ART-RELIEF NOVELTIES, MECHANICAL ANIMALS.

POSTCARD, BIRTHDAY AND STAMP ALBUMS, POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS

in Bags, Packets, &c., Suitable for Christmas Presents at prices to suit any buyer. Inspection solicited.

GRACA & CO.,
1591 Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at East Point. Storage will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS at the OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 23rd day of December, 1907, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND at CAUSEWAY BAY, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by one Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

1906

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Area	Upset Price
1	Lot No. 159	N.E. 150' 0" S.E. 150' 0" W. 150' 0" N. 150' 0"	5	8	
2	Lot No. 160	N.E. 150' 0" S.E. 150' 0" W. 150' 0" N. 150' 0"	5	8	
3	Lot No. 161	N.E. 150' 0" S.E. 150' 0" W. 150' 0" N. 150' 0"	5	8	
4	Lot No. 162	N.E. 150' 0" S.E. 150' 0" W. 150' 0" N. 150' 0"	5	8	
5	Lot No. 163	N.E. 150' 0" S.E. 150' 0" W. 150' 0" N. 150' 0"	5	8	
6	Lot No. 164	N.E. 150' 0" S.E. 150' 0" W. 150' 0" N. 150' 0"	5	8	
7	Lot No. 165	N.E. 150' 0" S.E. 150' 0" W. 150' 0" N. 150' 0"	5	8	
8	Lot No. 166	N.E. 150' 0" S.E. 150' 0" W. 150' 0" N. 150' 0"	5	8	
9	Lot No. 167	N.E. 150' 0" S.E. 150' 0" W. 150' 0" N. 150' 0"	5	8	
10	Lot No. 168	N.E. 150' 0" S.E. 150' 0" W. 150' 0" N. 150' 0"	5	8	

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS

"CLAREMONT,"

2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 1530

THE GRAND HOTEL, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS

Situated in close proximity to the Harbour and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.

F. DOMBALE, Proprietor.

M. MAILLE, Proprietor.

807

TO LET.

THE Top Floor of No. 2, Wyndham Street, lately vacated by the Hotel Baltimore, suitable for a Club or Boarding House.

First Floor of No. 6, Queen's Road, Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouses suitable for business Premises or Dwellings, now occupied by FRID. BORNEMANN & CO.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907. 1638

TO LET.

"LEWKNOR" No. 118, PRAK, Furnished, for 17 months from the end of April 1908.

Apply to—

M. W. SLADE, Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. 1859

TO LET.

THE WHOLE of the SECOND FLOOR of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated; 13 in number, besides kitchen, pantry, bathroom, servants quarters etc. Very moderate rent. Immediate possession.

The above premises can also be rented separately as offices or for residential purposes.

Apply to—

YEE SANG FAT & CO., Same Address.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1627

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 26 Rooms.

No. 2, COLLEGE GARDENS, contains 6 Rooms newly painted, repaired and colour-washed. Possession from 1st January, 1908.

OFFICES on the Third Floor of HOTEL MANSIONS, 3 ROOMS Corner over Macao's Kruse & Co. Cheap rental. Cheap rental.

BEAUFIELD ACADE, Fine Office and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor). OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

BELLIS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH (PRAK) Partly Furnished, Immediate Possession.

No. 1, MOUNTAIN VIEW (PRAK) Furnished. For 4 or 5 months from 1st December, 1907.

No. 1 ALBANY.

No. 6, DES VOUEX VILLAS (PRAK).

No. 2, BEAUFIELD ACADE.

No. 55, ELGIN STREET (Corner House).

No. 57, PRAK GRANDE, Macao.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1907. 1102

TO LET.

NO. 59, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—

SAM WANG CO. LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. 1103

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOP in Des Voeux Road Central, moderate rental.

FLATS in Des Voeux Road Central.

No. 14, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon.

No. 2, GRANVILLE AVENUE, Kowloon.

No. 3, EAST TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. 1155

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96 and 101, Praya East.

Apply to—

CHATEL & MODY, Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1907. 1059

TO LET.

TO LET.

"CROWNSNEST," Barker Road, Unfurnished or partly furnished.

Apply to—

C. L. GORHAM, 3, Podders Street.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907. 1816

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1907. 192

TO LET.

"STILLINGFLEET" Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED HOUSE with Fine View of Harbour.

"HARPERVILLE" Garden Road, SIX-ROOMED HOUSE fitted with Electric Light and full use of Tennis Court.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH & SETH, Accountants & Auditors, &c., 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1907. 1889

TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.

One FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 1690

TO LET.

PER 1st January, One OFFICE ROOM on Second Floor, Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—

REUTER, BROECKELMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1907. 1944

TO LET.

FIRST Class European Houses, Looch Terrace and Humphreys Avenue Kowloon.

Apply to—

HEWAN & CO., Care of China Merchants S.N. Co.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1590

TO LET—FURNISHED.

A SIX ROOMED HOUSE at ELPHINSTON, Robinson Road.

Apply to—

F. X. D'ALMEIDA & CASTRO, 31, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907. 1915

TO LET.

A SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to—

Messrs S. J. DAVID & Co., Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1907. 1854

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. AFCAE & Co., 45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

NO. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon

Cheap Rental.

Apply to—

SPANISH PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. 1677

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—

SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 1900

TO LET.

10, QUEEN'S GARDENS. For one year from 1st April next.

Apply to—

A. W. BREVIN, Registrar General's Office.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1907. 1924

TO LET.

OFFICES on Top Floor No. 2, Connaught Road, facing the Cricket Ground.

"HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in CLYDE GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDINGS, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 18, Des Voeux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1907. 1792

TO LET.

NO. 11, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—

THE COMPADORE DEPT., JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1907. 1932

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—

COMPADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 197

TO LET.

NO. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street.

Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1907. 94

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1907, With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 28th July 1907.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A FINE COPY of CAMOENS' WORKS. PRATA, 2nd Edition. Four Volumes, Royal Octavo. Published in Lisbon, 1800-4, and bound in old Grain Buff. Splendid Condition.

Apply to—

"CAMOENS," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 21st

INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

THE ORCHESTRELLER CO.'S
NEW MODEL
"AERIOLA"
PIANO PLAYERS

RETURNED AFTER A FEW MONTHS
ON HIRE
REDUCED TO \$350.

A MARVEL OF MECHANICAL GENIUS
AND THE MOST PERFECT INSTRUMENT ON THE MARKET.
A WRITTEN GUARANTEE GIVEN
WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.

SOLE AGENTS:
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LD.,
York Building, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1907. 38-1

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS
THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with Indo-
China Steam Navigation Co.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPT. POOREY every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars,
apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES
"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BENLARI,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject
to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st
inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 24th inst. at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1907. [1903

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"PRINZ-EITEL FRIEDRICH,"
having arrived, Consignees of cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods, with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables,
are being landed and stored at their risk into
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Tues-
day, the 17th inst., at Noon.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject
to rent.
All broken chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on the 24th inst. at 9.30 A.M.
All claims must reach us before the 28th inst.,
or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1907. 5

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "LENNOX"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 27th Dec. will be subject
to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th
Jan., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 27th Dec. at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1907. 2002

THORNE'S OLD VAT

PER CASE



\$14

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE
OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN KEPT AS SUCH SINCE 1831

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
1763

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
ALBERT, German str., 2,769, H. Peterson, 20th
December—Amoy 18th Dec., General—
Carlson & Co.
AMIGO, German str., 822, T. N. Baltzer, 20th
December—Haiphong 15th and Hoibow
18th Dec., Rice and Pigs—Jensen & Co.
CHONGSHING, British str., 1,256, F. Wheeler, 20th
December—Tientsin, Chefoo, Wei-
hai-wei and Shanghai 17th December,
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHINLI, British str., 1,135, Warrack, 19th
December—Haiphong 17th Dec., Rice and
General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHUNSIANG, British str., 1,417, Meyrick, 20th
December—Karachi 14th December, Coal
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DEWEENT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 20th
December—Saigon 15th Dec., General—
Chinese.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E.
Hosmer, 19th Dec.—Yamouco 26th Nov.
and Shanghai 13th Dec., Mails and General
—C. P. E. Co.
FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin,
13th Dec.—Shanghai Dec. 8th, via Swatow
12th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FRETHOF, Norwegian str., 891, O. Andersen,
14th December—Haiphong 19th Dec.; Rice
—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
GLENSIDE, British str., 2,274, Rafferty, 20th
Nov.—Saita Cruz 15th Sept General—
China Commercial Co.
HINSANG, British str., 1,536, A. G. Smith, 7th
December—Chefoo 1st December, General
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HOLSTERN, German str., 985, Niejahr, 11th
December—Swatow 10th Dec. General—
Jensen & Co.
IYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,918, Wm. Thomp-
son, 15th Dec.—Kobe, Moji and Shanghai
12th Dec., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KONGSHANG, German str., 1,322, C. Rosinsky,
12th December—Bangkok and Tourane
7th Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.
KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. Palmer-
Baker, 19th Dec.—Shanghai Dec. 15th, via
Swatow 18th, General, Sheep, Goats and
Ponies—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAUNOW, British str., 2,436, A. L. Paterson,
4th Dec.—Moji 26th November, Ballast—
Dodwell & Co.
LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,215, Harder, 18th
December—Shanghai 15th Dec., General—
Butterfield & Swire.

MACHRE, German str., 993 R. Zoller, 20th
Dec.—Bangkok Dec. 5th, via Hoibow 19th,
Rice—Norddeutscher Lloyd.
MANILA, German str., 1,181, J. Minssen, 14th
December—Sydney 19th Nov. and Manila
11th Dec., General—Malohers & Co.

MATHILDE, German str., 831, A. Uldersup, 16th
Dec.—Haiphong Dec. 14th, and Hoibow
15th, Rice and General—Jensen & Co.
MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, R. Houghton,
12th Dec.—Sandakan 6th Dec., Timber
and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MERPOO, Chinese str., 1,838, John McArthur,
20th Dec.—Shanghai 18th December,
General—Chinese.
MONGOLIA, American str., 8,750, B. H. Hatha-
way, 13th Dec.—San Francisco 16th Nov.,
Mails and General—P. M. S. Co.

PAKHUI, British str., 1,022, French, 16th Dec.
—Tientsin, Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei 8th Dec.,
General—Butterfield & Swire.
PAKLAT, German str., 1,017, J. Wenzel, 9th
December—Bangkok 29th Nov., General—
Butterfield & Swire.

PATANI, German str., 1,098, W. Hubner, 10th
December—Europe via Bangkok 27th Nov.
Rice and General—Order.
PHEANANG, German str., 1,021, Fr. Bickling,
19th December—Bangkok 5th Dec., Rice
—Butterfield & Swire.

PRONTO, Norwegian str., 638, Ths. Seeberg,
14th December—Haiphong 11th Dec., Rice
—Wallen & Co.
PROTEUS, Norw. str., 1,025, F. O. Kolderup,
20th December—Bangkok via Swatow 18th
Dec., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

RAGNAR, Norwegian str., 1,240, H. G. Nielsen,
19th December—Wakmatan and Japan
13th Dec., Coal—Wallen & Co.
SRETTIN, British str., 1,896, J. E. Farrell, 20th
December—Singapore 11th Dec., Kerosene
Oil—McBain & Co.

TAISHAN, British str., 1,241, J. S. Laing, 17th
December—Saigon 8th Dec., Meal—
Bradley & Co.
TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,216, Stevens, 16th Dec.
—Shanghai 18th Dec., General—Chinese.

TAMING, British str., 1,350, A. Bonnerville,
20th December—Manila 17th Dec., General
—Butterfield & Swire.
TRIUMPH, German str., 685, Bendixen, 20th
Dec.—Haiphong and Hoibow 19th
Dec., General—Jensen & Co.

ULV, Norwegian str., 835, J. Pedersen, 17th
December—Haiphong 14th Dec., Rice—
Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
VICTORIA, Swedish str., 980, Holbey, 4th Dec.
—Samarang 21st Nov., Sugar and Cotton
—Aagaard Thorsen & Co.

WOOLWICH, British str., 1,845, A. Stoker, 13th
November—Moji 8th November, Coal—
Dodwell & Co.
YATSHING, British str., 1,428, M. Courtney,
19th December—Shimonoseki 14th Dec.,
Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YUNNAN, British str., 1,205, W. O. Jones, 17th
December—Chefoo 11th Dec., General—
Butterfield & Swire.

SAILING VESSELS.

ECLIPSE, British 4-masted bark, 2,968, L. D.
Yanco, 24th August—New York 1st May,
Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

ACTIVITY AND SIZE OF THE HEART—WASTE
IN LIGHTING—A TYPHOID INCUBATOR—
SUN-LIGHT DISINFECTION—OUTCRIES AND
CHEMISTRY—RADIUM IN COAL-MINING—
THE IRON SUPPLY—DISEASE NEAR THE
GROUND.

The size of the heart in different animals is
found by Prof. Hesse to vary with the activity
of the chemical changes that supply the body
with nutrition and remove waste. It is largest
in birds, is larger among young warm-blooded
animals than in the mature, and is very small in
sluggish cold-blooded creatures. Stated in
thousandths of the body weight, the highest
relative heart weight is 24.1, that of the sand-
piper, while among mammals the highest is 14.4
in a dwarf bat. Among fishes the relative heart
weight of a member of the mackerel family is as
high as 2.1, but the smallest relative heart
weights known are 0.15 and 0.32, in *Sphyrna*
brachurus and *Ophichthus*, two eel-like sand fishes.
The relative heart weight of a young Greenland
whale was 5.7, equal to that of the camel, man
and the mole. The relative heart weight of the
blind worm is 1.5, water frog, 1.9; toad, 3.2.

The illuminating engineer is a scientific
specialist whose early appearance is predicted
by L. Gaster, an English electrician. The pro-
duction of artificial light is wasteful, and much
of the light produced is lost—often one-half or
even two-thirds—by improper placing, reflect-
ing and shading. It is asserted that better
illumination could be given, with a saving of at
least ten per cent of the \$18,000,000 annually
spent for lighting in England.

Numerous outbreaks of typhoid fever in the
last five years have been traced to a certain New
York cook, a healthy woman who is not known
to have had the disease but whose exertions are
highly charged with typhoid bacilli.

In a research to determine accurately the
effect of sunlight on germs, Dr. R. Wiesner,
a German bacteriologist, has made some
important discoveries. He has found that the
disease germs and harmless parasites of man
and animals are weakened or killed on exposure
to sunlight while open air bacteria are little
effected; also that disease germs do not lose
their virulence until their dead bodies are
entirely destroyed. Ultra-violet rays, like the
ultra-violet, have especially powerful germicidal
effect. The action of sunlight is in direct
proportion to its intensity, varies with season
and time of day, and is lessened by moisture and
cold, but at midday during half of the year it
seems to be sufficient to destroy most bacteria in
two or three hours. Pneumonia, bronchitis and
"colds" in general are probably diminished in
summer by the greater power of sunlight.
Diffused in houses, the sun's rays are
enormously reduced in intensity, and they lose
all disinfective power.

A curious mishap has given us a very delicate
test for hydrochloric acid in the atmosphere.
In a north of England locality many houses
have curtains of the cream color produced by
metallized yellow, popularly known as a "dolly"
cream dye, and to science as the "the sodium
salt of meta-amido-benzene sulphonic acid—
diphenyl-mine." Some of these cream-colored
curtains suddenly changed to heliotrope. In-
vestigation showed that an accidental escape of
hydrochloric acid from a neighboring alkali
plant had discolored the curtains, and the dye
became a most useful test.

A new safeguard for collieries is offered by
the discovery of Professors H. Iser and Geitel
that fire-damp contains six or seven times as
much radium emanation as the ordinary air
of coal mines. An aluminium foil electroscope
quickly shows the difference of electrical con-
ductivity due to the emanation, and this simple
apparatus becomes an effective and important
means of detecting danger.

Iron being the most abundant metal of the
basic rocks and constituting nearly five per
cent of the earth's crust, it is difficult to realize
how rapidly the supply contained in the ores
now smelted is being exhausted. Mr. Bennett
H. Brong, in his British Association paper
pointed out that every inhabitant of the United
States, the United Kingdom and Germany
requires about a quarter of a ton of iron yearly.
In 1905 the world produced a total of 60,000,000
tons from 120,000,000 tons of ore, the produc-
tion of Great Britain having been 14,500,703
tons, while that of the United States exceeded
42,500,000 tons, the highest output ever recorded.

The world's known supply of iron ore yet to
be mined is estimated at 10,000,000 tons. Of
this Germany has 2,200 million tons; France,
1,500 millions; Russia, 1,500 millions; the
United States, 1,100 millions; Great Britain,
1,000 millions; Spain, 500 millions; and the
rest belongs to the non-producing countries.
There are still enormous stores of unknown
extent in Australia, South Africa and elsewhere.
Ere these are exhausted, improved processes
will work up poorer ores, and in the electric
furnaces the black sands and other tailliferous
ores can be made to yield an enormous product
from sources not now considered.

Tall people may derive much comfort from
the novel germ theory of the Dr. M. Friedrich.
Of twenty-six victims of cerebro spinal men-
ingitis that came under his notice all were
children and he believes that the germs—
stirred up from the ground by passing pedes-
trians—seldom rise above two or three feet,
and are thus inhaled by children and others with
noses near the ground.

The largest insect yet discovered is supposed
to be a grasshopper of the Karoo desert in South
Africa. Its spread of wings is ten inches.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your own
pleasure, Mrs. Ellen's Cream Charmanita, Lait
Charmanit and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre
Charmanit will enable you to do it. Has
Specialties for the Skin are the study of a
lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents
564

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich, Georg & Co. say in their weekly
share report dated 21st December 1907:—
A little more business had been done during
the week under review, but for investment pur-
poses only, speculation being dormant at present.
The sterling demand rate of exchange on
London closes at 95.2d, while rates on Shang-
hai are unchanged. Bankers in London, after
falling to 24d., has recovered and is quoted
24.9/10d., while Consols stand at 93.25/10d.
The London Bank rate of discount is still 7 per
cent, while the market rate of discount is 6 per
cent.

BANK SHARES.—Fair sales of Hongkong
and Shanghai have been effected at \$720 to
\$715 for old, and at \$710 to \$705 for new shares;
at the lower rate there are further buyers.
The London rate is \$715 and 7/10 respectively.
NATIONAL INSURANCE SHARES.—Unions after
sales at \$730 and \$500, are in small demand at
\$510. China Traders, as well as North China,
are unchanged. Yangtze can be placed at
\$147 for old and \$130 for new shares, which is
the equivalent of \$145 and \$135 in Shanghai,
where dollar shares are dealt in at the fixed
rate of exchange of 1s. 7s. per dollar. Cantsen
sold at \$242, closing quiet.

FREE INSURANCE SHARES.—Hongkong
changed hands at \$225 and \$230, closing with
at the lower, and sellers at the higher figure.
China Firer sold at \$84 and have further
buyers.

SHIPPING SHARES.—Hongkong, Canton and
Macao Boats have been done at \$294, but the
market has weakened further to sellers at \$292,
some settlements shares having to be disposed of.
Indo-Chinese are unchanged both in
Shanghai and in London. China and Manila,
as well as Douglas, are unchanged. Star
Ferries, old, have buyers at \$21, and the new
ones at \$11.5. Shell Transport are nominal
at 42.1, the London rate being 42.9d. sellers.
Union Water Boats sold and have buyers at
\$104.

ESPRESSO.—China Sagars are firmer and
after sales at \$98 to \$100, can be placed at
latter rate. Luzo is unchanged.

MINING SHARES.—No business has come
under our notice, but Ruus are easier with
sellers at \$92. Chinese Engineering and Mining
Company's shares are in request at 16.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS &c.—A few
small lots of Hongkong and Whampoa Docks
have changed owners at \$97 and \$98, at which
latter rate there are sellers. Fenwick, and New
Amoy Docks are unchanged. Shanghai Docks
are firm at 71. Shanghai and Hongkong
Wharves sold again at 207. Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharves, after sales at \$85,
suddenly fell to sales at \$83 and \$8 and more
shares are on offer at \$80; the new issue has
been done at \$85.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—Humphreys
sold and have sellers at \$109. Shanghai Lands
sold locally at 191. Other stocks under
this heading are unchanged and without
transactions.

COTTON MILLS.—Shanghai quotes: Ewoa
Tia. 53 buyers, Internationals Tia. 50 sellers,
Laon Kang Mows Tia. 65 sellers, and
Sooyehs Tia. 270 sellers, Hongkong Cottons
are for sale at \$10.

SUNDRY MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.—
Bells Amblers can be placed at \$7. Green
Island Cement sold at \$11 to \$11.5, closing
with sellers at the higher figure. Ropes
fell to \$25. Other stocks under this heading
unchanged and without sales.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Boroacs changed
hands at \$104. China Providents have sales
and further buyers at \$94. Langkats are
quoted Tia. 380 at the final dividend and bonus
of together Tia. 10 per share, paid on 16th
inst. South China Morning Post Shares
sold at \$20. A. S. Watson's have found buyers
and can be placed at \$1. W. P. Foralls are
quiet at \$5. Other stocks under this heading
have not been dealt in and are unchanged.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUNDA Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	About 23rd Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ABOARDIA Capt. A. L. Valentini	About 27th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CANAL	DELTA Capt. C. L. Daniel	Noon, 28th Dec.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NYANZA Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	About 1st Jan.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STAMEN	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"PAKHOI"	On 23rd Dec., Noon.
HONGKONG and HAIPHONG	"CHIHLI"	On 24th Dec., 10 A.M.
HONGKONG	"YUNNAN"	On 24th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 24th Dec., 4 P.M.
NINGPO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 24th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 25th Dec., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKANG"	On 25th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YOOHONG"	On 26th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 26th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 31st Dec., 4 P.M.

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SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCE-
STON, NEW ZEALAND,
MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE,
and PERTH

CEBU and ILOILO. "KAIFONG" On 3rd Jan., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE. "CHINGFU" On 9th Jan., 4 P.M.

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DESTINATION	STAMEN	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI and VLADIVOSTOK	"ST. LUCIA"	On 25th December.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, and COPENHAGEN	"SIAM"	Middle of January.

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9

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STAMEN	TO SAIL
FOR EUROPE VIA PORTS OF CALL	"RACHSEN" Capt. WOLTERMAN	About Wed'day 25th Dec., at Noon.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"YORCK" Capt. J. RANDELMANN	Wed'day, 1st Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"ZIETEN" Capt. F. PROSCH	About Wed'day, 1st January.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. MINSEN	Thursday, 2nd Jan., at 5 P.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SMILL	Middle of January.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
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Hongkong, 20th December, 1907.

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FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
"ANPING" VIA SWAPOW AMOY and TAKAO	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. T. Iro	WED'DAY, 25th Dec. at Daylight.

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STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
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TJIMAH	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA PORTS	First half Jan.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Jan.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Jan.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half Febr.	JAPAN	First half Febr.

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Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.
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Telephone No. 375.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STAMEN	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	"KWANGSANG"	Monday, 23rd Dec., 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 27th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 27th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI	"POOKSANG"	Saturday, 28th Dec., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 31st Dec., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 3rd Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 7th Jan., 3 P.M.

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Kiaochow	Shanghai
Yokohama	Manila
Shimonoseki	Amoy
	Szamao

JAPAN AND FORMOSA	Keelung
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Yokohama	Takow
Hyoogo	Anping
Kobe	
Shimonoseki	

EASTERN SIBERIA	Nicojewsk
Vladivostok	

COREA	Mokpo
Seoul	Chinnampo
Chunghu	Songhoin
Kanama	

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES	MACAO

FORMOSA	Tourane
Keelung	Saigon
Yokohama	Cambodge
Shimonoseki	

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Manila	

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NAVAL SQUADRONS	Russian
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PLAN OF YOKOHAMA
PLAN OF KOBE AND HYOGO
PLAN OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS, TIENTSIN
PLAN OF TIENTSIN (KIAOCHOW)
PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSION, SHANGHAI;
PLAN OF HONGKONG (SHANGHAI) with Inset
Showing the EXTENDED SETTLEMENT
LARGE PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA
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